4

Business Notices.

The fashion of the season in GENTLEMEN'S HATS for inspection and sale

N. Espanschard.

Manufacturer of Gent's thats, No. 118 Nassau et.

FALL FASHIONS.-LEARY & Co.'s SUCCESSORS. BENT & DUSS NECKY, leaders and introducers of faciliton for Gentlement's BATS, now annume the Fall styles as ready, at Nos 3 4 and 5 Aster House.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

SILVER AND PLANED WASE,
PARIS FANS, CARD CASE,
PORTE M. NAMES, LADJES' TRAVELING BAGS, &c.,
For sale by Geo. C. ALLEN, Importer and Manufacturer, No. 415
Broadway, one door below Canal-st. formerly of No. 11 Wall-st.

EVERGREEN TREES should be planted now, while the ground is moist, and before the S-ptember rains come.
Frash green surroundings can thus be obtained for a house during the whole Winter. Visitors can select thems-less on the
grounds, or for catalogues apply to Parsons & Co., Flushing, L. I.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOIRELESS SEWING-MACHINES. The Best in Use for Family Sewing.

No 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. LEST TO THE LADIES!!!—40,000 votes already cast for the GROVER & BAKER, and the incoming majorities from all quarters attest THEIR capacity to dotermine THE election, according to the real merits of the candidates.

Leather "pade" and "lock affiches" the

nerits of the candidates,
there "pade" and "lock stitches" that are not locked (howrecommended by DRARIA-HOUGHT and LOUDLY-TRUMPHING
one of Committees, more skilled in MARING FAIRS FAY than
inchine-sewing) must give place to the
LADIES ELECTED,

GROVER & BAKER.

WHERLER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES. "We prefer them for family use."—[Tribune.
"They are the favorites for families."—[Times.
Ottice No. 505 Broad way, New-York.

CHEAPEST INSURANCE IN THE WORLD. We are now making, without exception, the best Safe ever effected to the public. Our bafes preserve their contents when exposed to fire in the best manner, and our Benedlash-PROOF SAFE debst the world. Any one about to purchase is requested to call and examine for themselves. We give the Best Safe For the Least EONEY.

No. 336 Broadway, cor. Worth-st.

GAS FIXTURES. BALL, BLACE & Co., Nos 565 and 561 Broadway,

In addition to their large stone of rich Goods, offer for sale a large assortment of CHANDELIERS and GAS FIXTURES of every description, and of the newest styles, both foreign and domestic manufactures.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the best and cheapest article for Dressing, Beautifying Cleansing, Curling, Preserving and Restoring the Finir. Ludica, try it. Sold by Druggists.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, Wig and Toupee Pactory, No. 16 Bondest. Private entrance for ladies. The dye applied in the sky-light rooms. THE STEREOSCOPIC EMPORIUM,

E. ANTHONY, No. 50) Broadway.

Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp, Photographic material for anothern and the trade. SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

Everybedy should have a bottle."—(Tribune. Fee Sale Everywers.

Manufactured by H. C. Spainise & Co., No. 48 Cedar-st. Post-Office address. Box No. 3,600 THE CELEBRATED PATENT CRANE BIT,

For haiding the most victous Horse. Gao. C. Allen, No. 415 Broadway.

New Carpets
For Fall sales, consisting of English Tapestries, Three-Ply, Superfine and Common Ingrain Carpetings, Oil Ciclis, &c., at the chespest Carpet Store in New-York.

B. Beatry's,
No. 8 4th-av.,
Near the Cooper Institute.

SARATOGA EMPIRE WATER-Superior to Congress Water.—The En pire Water is a perfect regulator, corrective, and preserver of healt. Sold by Drugglets and at Hotels. Depot. No. 18 John-st., New-York G. W. Wheron & Co. EUREKA SEWING-MACHINES can now be purchaird and paid for in WERKLY or MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS.

Office No. 492 Broadway. Clubs supplied. Agents wanted.

Dr. MARSH continues to apply his RADICAL CURE Pause with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture.

Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms Bathing

Trasses. Supporters, Shoulder-Sraces. Saspensory Bandages,
Sili Elinstit Stockings, Knee Caps, and all surgical appliances, by

MARSE & Co., No. 7 Vecey-st., N. V., opposite St. Paul's Church.

DUPUV'S Intest exquisite new PERFUME.—" Fra-grant Japonica." Cream of Boses and Lilles beautifies the akin. Extract of Eider Flowers, removes tan, freekles, and sunburns. E. Dupev, Family Chemist, No. 669 Broadway, Now.York.

New-York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1860.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

Business letters should in all cases be addressed to The sinces letters should be the Rew-York Thingure.
Rew-York Thingure.
cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the recent great increase in the circulation of Tun Dates TRIBUNE, and the necessity of putting the first form of the paper to press at an early hour, we are compelled to give notice to our friends that hereafter all advertisements must be handed in before 8 o'clock in the evening, with the single exception of those intended for insertion among the Business Notices on the fourth page of the paper. That class of adverts will be received until a late hour, but no others can b taken after 8 o'clock.

To County, Town and Ward Republican Organizations.

Officers of ALL County, City, Town and Ward Republican Organizations are requested to forward their Names and Post Office Address, immediate y, to the undersigned. A compliance with this request is necessary to carry out, effectually, the Plan of Organizatian which the State Committee have

adopted.

The Republican papers of the State are respectfully requested. to publish this notice

JAMES TERWILLIGER, Albany, Sec'y of Republican State Committee

The steamer Northern Light, with the California mails of the 11th of August, arrived here yesterday. Her news has been anticipated by the Pony Ex-

The friends of Gen. Sam. Houston must at last give it up, and make their choice among the other Precidential candidates. The General's letter withdrawing his name from the canvass is published, and may be read in another column. We think his supporters cannot do better, under the circumstances, than to join the myriads who follow the banner of ABRAHAM LINCOLN of Illinois.

PRESIDENTIAL BARTER.

The "Jackson Democratic Association" of Washington City heli a meeting a few evenings since to receive a party banner, at which speeches were made by the President and others. This is a Breckieridge Club, and the closing speeches were made by the Hon. John M. Landrum of La. and Mr. R. Crawford of Pa., of whose efforts The Washington Star says:

"Each of the speakers stated that the Breckinsidge Executive Committee of New York only waited for overages from the Douglas-Beil-Everett party to unite in the support of the joint election of either Mr. Brickingidge by the House or Mr. Lane by the Senate. The Breckinridge party intended to make the Doug-las-Bell ticket the instrument by which they would again ride into

gower.
"The speakers were loudly applanded."

-In accordance with the above, we understand that tedious negotiations between the high contracting parties have been brought to a conclusion whereby four Breckinridge men have been placed (in expectancy) on the Fusion Electoral Ticket in our State. As Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer has publicly declined to run on a Fusion, or any other 2han a straight and square Douglas ticket, and as Mr. Edward Huntington has likewise declined, inzending to support Lincoln and Hamlin rather than attempt to throw the election into the House, we presume the four places will easily be made; and, if the Breckinridge men consider that all they are worth, the bargain may be deemed as good as concluded, so far as the leaders are concerned. Yet we cannot resist the temptation to recall to The remembrance of the real Breckinridge men-Those who are not to have nominations for Congress and other good things as a part of this bargain -the following facts:

In KENTUCKY, the Breckinridge men have the

regular Democratic organization, and are in fact the Democratic party. The only party candidate running for a State office at the late election was of course a Breckinridge man: whereupon the Douglas men ran two stump candidates against him, and polled all their votes that could be controlled for the Bell-Everett candidate, Gen. Coombs, who was thus elected. Then the regular Democratic Electoral Ticket being for Breckinridge, they got up a Douglas State Convention and nominated a Douglas Electoral Ticket, headed by the Hon. Archibald Dixon, always hitherto a Whig. That ticket they have no idea of electing, but they do expect to poll Democratic votes enough for it to give the State to Bell and Everett. Should they find it essential to this end to vote directly for Bell, we presume they will do it, as they did last | Floyd: month for Coombs.

In TENNESSEE, the regular Democratic Elect oral Ticket is all for Breckinridge, as is almost the entire party. We know just one Douglas journal in the State-The Memphis Appeal-and believe there is but another. Yet the Douglas party has got up a bolting Electoral Ficket, and will give the State to Bell if possible. It looks as though they would fail, but they show their good will.

In Missouri, the regular Democratic Electora Ticket (formed before the split) was about equally divided-we think five for Douglas, four for Breck-Midge. Two of the Breckinridge men have already been bullied into declining, and the other two must decline, or The St. Louis Republican says, they will be put off. United, the Democratic party could not fail to carry the State; but this course compels the Breckinridge men to run a separate ticket, and is very likely to give the State to Bell.

In ARKANSAS, the regular Democratic organization is for Breckinridge. The Douglas party bolt and run a separate Electoral Ticket, but cannot take the State from Breckisridge.

In DELAWARE, the case is probably the same. MARYLAND would probably go for Bell anyhow. The Douglas men, however, who are scarcely known in half the Counties, have got up a bolting Electoral Ticket, thereby making assurance doubly

VIRGINIA has a regular Democratic organization and Electoral Ticket-both for Breckinridge. Thereupon the Douglas men have held a bolting Convention and nominated a rival Electoral Ticket, which is not likely to carry a dozen Counties, but is likely to give the State to Bell. The Bell men understand the game perfectly, and have been giving Douglas most triumphant meetings throughout the State. The Richmond Whig gave them instructions to do so. It was perfectly understood that he was helping give the State to

In NORTH CAROLINA, the Democratic Electoral Ticket is for Breckinridge, as is the regular organization of the party throughout. There are between thirty and forty Democratic journals in the Statewe believe but one of them for Douglas. The Democratic majority in the State, by the late election, was a little over Six Thousand. Hereupon a Douglas Convention is called, and a Douglas Electoral Ticket made up-Mr. Douglas himself going thither on purpose to stimulate and supervise the operation. Of course, there is not a Douglas County in the State, and he cannot poll a fourth of the Democratic vote; yet he may poll enough to give the State to Bell.

So in nearly all the other Southern States, except South Carolina, Florida, and Texas, which seem to have no Douglas party. But wherever there is one, it is hard at work to give the State to Bell-at all events, to take it from Breckinridge. And as, in Georgia, an absolute majority is required to choose Electors, in default of which the choice devolves on the Legislature, which is known to be Breckinridge, the Douglas and Bell men will, it is understood, make a halfand-half Electoral Ticket, so as to carry the State by a combination of their forces. At present, the Douglas Electoral Ticket is headed by Aleck. H. Stephens and Augustus R. Wright, two able, clever men, but most inveterate Clay Whigs in

other days. In CONNECTICUT, the Democratic State Convention was held last week, and the Douglas men had a majority therein. They were urged to put two Bell men on the ticket, but refused-then to put on some Breckinridge men, and scouted the proposition. They overslaughed the old aristocracy of the party-the Ingersolls, Seymour, Toucey, &c .- put Sam. Colt, a man of yesterday, but good at working and paying, at the head of their ticket, making it all Douglas from stem to stern, though they were perfectly aware that it would require every anti-Republican vote at least to carry the State against Lincola. Of course, we are not praising or blaming them for this-we simply state

So in MAINE, INDIANA, ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN. Iowa, and nearly every Free State, the Douglas men utterly refuse to give the Breckinridge men a corner on the ticket, though they know that they must have the whole anti-Republican vote if they are to do anything. Not one Douglas State Convention has yet offered quarter to the Breckinridge men. while their chief has steadily branded them as Disunionists, Secessionists, &c., and scouted the idea of any Fusion between them and his kind of Democrats. Yet the Breckinridge men of this State, so far as they are transferable, are to be transferred by their leaders to the Douglas ticket, for the nominal consideration of four Electors out of thirty-five! And Messrs, Landrum and Crawford tell them that this sort of dealing will elect either Breckinridge-supposing it to succeed in beating Lincoln-or Lane President! So it would if the Douglas vote in the Slave States were not used to take those States from Breckinridge and give them to Bell. As things go, how can it? If Bell and Douglas in partnership take the South from Breckinridge, how is Breckinridge to get into the House or Lane into the Senate, by the help of four votes from New York? Who answers?

WEST WASHINGTON MARKET.

It seems that, although Judge Ingraham has or dered that the City be restored to possession of this property, the State's lessee is still collecting rents from the tenants, on the ground that there has been no adjudication as to the title. The lessees are the only landlords that the tenants know, and, although the City officials have made some attempts to collect rents, they have been thus far quite unsuccessful, and seem likely to continue so.

It seems to us high time that the controversy in relation to this property be brought to some legal and final determination. Yet, although it was commenced more than two years ago, it seems to be as far as ever from being decided. Judgments have been obtained and set aside, orders have been entered and vacated, the lawyers and the Courts have been busy, but the case seems to have stood still. Now that the matter is in the hands of Judge longs, by nature, to the same rash, radical, and Forewarned as they are as to how much respect is white haters of Slavery in the Slave States.

Bronson, in whom the whole community feels the utmost confidence, we hope that an effort will be made to bring it to a speedy trial and final determination; and we think the State lessees should cooperate to that end. If they have a good case, they need not fear a trial on the merits; there have already been litigation and costs enough to absorb a fortune; the tenants are subject to two rival landlords, each of them demanding rent. We call upon all parties to bring this matter to a focus, and let us have done with it evermore.

PUBLIC PLUNDER.

The Herald says, with reference to the recent De Groot swindle of \$119,000 from the Federal Treasury through the favor of Secretary-of-War

"All this may be very true. There is corruption enough at Washington to justify credence; and the Willett's Point case and the Fort Snelling case are fresh in memory. But, after all, this decision of the Degroot case may be a great saving to the this decision of the beginning of the country; for, if we had a Republican Administration, and a Republican Secretary of War in place of Mr. Floyd, there is no publican Secretary of War in place of Mr. Floya, taket and doubt but that they would have made the award just four times #119,000; so that the Treasury has been the gainer by the differ-ence. If we are to judge of Black Republican honesty by the doings of that party in the Albany Legislature, in Wisconsin, Illinois, Maine, and elsewhere, we can readily believe that they would not have been satisfied with the pairry sum of #119,000 (they had been in rowers at Washinston. Had Thurlow Wood if they had been in power at Washington. Had Thurlow Week been there to manage the business, no doubt he would have ar ranged it on a more liberal and munificent scale. But the Dem poratic party is a cheap party, and mean withal; it is content with moderate pickings; it has not the magnificence and enlarged ideas of the Republican party in dealing with the public mo so that, after all, the country may have made a clear saving of few hundred thousand dollars or so by this matter."

Let us look a moment at the facts:

1. In the " Albany Legislature," the Democrats implicated in corrupt and venal legislation, are proportionably four to one of the Republicans, as the columns of The Herald will prove.

2. In Wisconsin, the Democrats were involved in the La Crosse corruptions far more generally than the Republicans. The master-spirits of those memorable days were Gov. Barstow, Byron Kilbourn, &c., all prominent and active Douglas Democrats.

3. In Illiaois, the only person implicated in the robbery of the public is ex-Gov. Joel A. Matteson. a leading Douglas Democrat, who has been screened from exposure and punishment by the late Douglas Legislature, and is understood to be bleeding freely to elect another such for a like purpose.

4. In Maine, the late Treasurer, Elder Peck, was inveigled into a Canada lumber speculation, and culpably lost nearly \$90,000 of the State's money; but the Republican Governor and Legislature have followed up his bondsmen so sharply that they have already recovered or secured all but \$5,000 of the money.

5. The late Democratic Postmaster of this City. Isaac V. Fowler, who was for years the masterspirit of New-York Democracy, has run away confessing that he has stolen \$155,000, while the real amount of his deficit is not one penny short of \$250,000. The late Democratic Postmaster at New-Orleans has likewise Swartwouted, a confessed defaulter for \$55,000, while the real amount taken is doubt'ess double that. One of the Western Postmasters has just been prosecuted as a defaulter for \$10,000. The clean swindle in the Willett's Point purchase was not less than \$100,000. Ditto in the New-Bedford fort-site purchase. Fort Snelling could have been sold in parcels for \$200,000 more than the Government received for it, though the collapse of 1857 followed so soon that the speculation turned out badly. The clean profit of a single Flour contract for Utah was \$170,000, and a consignment of thirty thousand bushels of Corn was sent up from Missouri last Summer at a cost of \$330,000, when it could have been bought on the spot for \$60,000. These are but a few items among hundreds. If such are the doings of "a cheap party, and mean " withal," what may we expect if their ideas shall be elevated by another four years' lease of power?

BOUGLAS AT THE SOUTH.

The manner in which Mr. Douglas is greeted at the South, demonstrates that he is outside of the pale of the National Democratic party. Unquestionably, large crowds rush to hear him, and he is cheered vociferously. The novelty of his public position, the curiosity to see so notorious a personage, the fact that he is bearding the lion in his den. all conspire to rivet general attention upon his movements, and give to his marchings and countermarchings more than the usual eclat that waits upon the peregrinations of conspicuous candidates for the Presidency. The supporters of Bell naturally throng around him, for they sympathize with his covert hatred and open assaults upon the State-Rights Democracy. The friends of Breckinridge hang on the outer circles of his gatherings, for they wish to make a note of his loose sayings, so that they may repeat them on the hustings as proof of his apostacy from the true faith. His own followers, everywhere a minority, but always boastful and noisy, furnish the powder and the hubbub that blaze and roar along his track, while the telegrams which herald his achievements in glowing lines, are invented, and paid for, and sent to the four winds. by the same unscrupulous band of political adventurers.

One has but to run his eye over the organs of Democratic opinion in the South, to see at a glance that Mr. Douglas has no firm hold upon, no abiding place in, the party marshaled and led by Hunter, Mason, Breckipridge, Cobb, Hammond, Davis, Green, Bayard, Stidell, Orr, and the men of that type. They regard and treat him as a traitor to Democratic principles, and as the open enemy of the Democratic organization. The prominent journals of the party everywhere hold toward him a tone of withering contempt, or bitter denunciation. A pile of them lies before us, whose columns teem with the severest anathemas because of his present "incursion " into the South, "not," says one of them, to 'advocate Democratic doctrines, but, under the thin guise of professing to explain his position, to · tear asunder the sole political organization upon which the rights of the States and the existence of the Union must depend."

Mr. Douglas has, unquestionably, a large body of supporters in the Southern States. But very few of them, however, have held leading positions in the Democratic party, while the most conspicuous have barely acquired a standing within the pale of that organization. One of his most eminent advocates in that section of the country is Alex. H. Stephens. And everybody knows that Mr. Stephens won his brightest laurels in fighting the battles of the old Whig party. Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, sympathizes with him. And he must be assigned to the same political entegory with Mr. Stephens. Mr. Toombs is said to cherish a secret friendship for Douglas. His fiery will and defiant philippics give him currency with the fillibustering faction of Southern politicians. He favors the acquisition of Cuba at the earliest practicable moment. He berevolutionary school of innovators and advecturers in which Douglas has been so successful a teacher. And Toombs, like Stephens and Clingman, was a Harry Clay Whig. Perhaps the most distinguished Democrat that supports Douglas is Mr. Soulé. But he was never regarded as a sound adviser, ner an orthodox disciple of the faith, but rather as a brilliant declaimer, eccentric in his partisan proclivities, wayward in his political propensities, and quite as apt, in trying exigencies, to be found sympathising with the foes as with the friends of the party. In fine, no intelligent and candid observer of men and events at the South, doubts that the great body of the Democratic party, in the Democratic States of the Union, is intensely hostile to Mr. Douglas, and, really regards him, and practically treats him, as no longer within the organiza-

In showing, from our recent survey of Southern opinion, that the influential leaders and journals of the Democratic party scoff at and deride, stigmatize and dencunce Douglas, we by no means would have it inferred that these facts lessen him in our esteem, for they rather elevate him; but our sime ple object is to show that the ruling elements in those States which give power and prestige to the National Democracy no more regard him as one of them, than they do John Bell or Abraham

What effect the knowledge and clear apprecia tion of this undesirable condition of things is destined to have upon Northern Democrats who intend to remain in the party after the present fitful fight is over, remains to be seen. Douglas. by his eagerness to form coalitions with the hereditary enemies of the Democracy, has, in the opinion of its leaders in the Democratic States, only aggravated his crime in repudiating what they declare to be its fundamental principles. They insist that he has deliberately walked out of the party. After the pending contest is over, they will take good care to keep him out. And nobody knows this fact better than he. Hence his incursion, armed with "banner, brand, and bow," into the enemies' dominions. He goes into the South to reciprocate the favors which Breckinridge is bestowing upon him in the North! Unless we stand on the threshold of a political millennium, and the old-fashioned Democratic party is about to disappear forever, then it behooves those politicians at the North who cannot join the Republicans to take heed whither their steps are tending. We give this caution not as partisans, but as amateur spectators and faithful chroniclers of this War of the Roses.

THE NEW CONFIDENCE PARTY.

The N. Y. Herald is the leading oracle of the new political movement which has but a single avowed purpose-the defeat of Lincoln and Hamtin any how, by any possible combination and by electing any imaginable candidates. It is more blunt and outspoken than the mass of its compatriots, and lets in a good deal of light upon their character and principles. Its leader of yesterday thus sketches the programme of the anti-Republican coalition:

"From all the signs in the political firmament, it is evident that the old parties are broken up by the corruption and rescality of the leaders, and out of the ruins a new conservative combin tion is being formed, whose sim and object are to overthrow revolutionary Abolition. This is the only definite shape the counter revolution has yet taken. All the rest is involved in obscurity, and is the subject of conjecture and speculation. What seems alone certain is, that none of the candidates opposed to Lincoln can be elected according to present appearances and all human probability. The first great object to be secured is the defeat of the Black Republican candidate; and to accomplish that, the claims of all the other candidates must be kept in abeyance. The candidate who most strongly presses his own pretensions, to the risk of the common object, will find himself in the end the lowest in the scale of popular favor, and the old saying shall be verified—"The first shalt be last, and the last shall be

"At present, the Presidential question is in a state of temporary chaos and confusion, because the old parties are dissolved into their original elements, and the new combinations in pro-cess of formation are not yet completed. But for this, as for all other political evils, there is a remedy in the Constitution itself The electors, upon whom devolves the right of choice, have the power in their own hands if they will use it aright. Why does not the Constitution give the people the right to elect a Pre-sident direct? Because the founders of the Republic thought it was wiser and safer to intrust the important duty to honest, discreet and select men, in whom the people have confidence, in State than to leave it to the masses of the vo betemporarily led astroy by party artifice and demagagism. The Electors are the People's Committee to do what their sober and deliberate judgment dictates. By the provisions of the Consti-tution and the laws of Congress, the people elect the Electors, in order that they may elect the President according to the dis-cretion verted in them, and the obligations of their sciemu oath Why does the law provide for delay after they are elected, before they elect a President? Why is a period of three mouths al lowed to clapse ! In order to give the colleges of Electors time

lowed to chapse? In order to give the colleges of Electors time for deliberation, and for consultation with the colleges of the sister States. This provision is utterly incompatible with the idea of party conventions making the President beforehand.

"By the practice of recent years, the design of the Constitution is frustrated, and by a gross perversion, instead of the electors electing the President he is exceed by anyabonds in the barroom and the grog-shop, and no discretion is left to the Electors but to do their bidding. According to this system, what a farce it is to have Electors at all. Why not let the roading and the shoulder hitters, and the blacklegs and thieves vote direct for the President? The Electors are really responsible to the laws and the Constitution, to God and the country; and yet in the face of these considerations, and in violation of their oath, they have been hitherto in the habit of voting in obedience to the dictation of bands of conspirators who league together to plunder the per ple. They are worse than useless; for if there was a direct vote for the President, all decent men who have a stake in the com munity would have a fair chance. But as it is now the Elector do what Conventions tell them, and the Conventions are the creation of the bands of burglars and builtes, and the soum and off-

scouring of society.

" It is high time that the Electors should awaken from their delusion, and become alive to a sense of their own responsibility and act scoordingly. They are not elected by the people to elect Breckinridge, or Douglas, or Bell, or any other candidate, but such man as, after due deliberation, they deem best for the interests and the honor of the country. They are men of better character and sounder judgment than the members of Corven-tions or the Members of Congress, and they are better qualifies select a President than any Conventions which have yet met than such corrupt scoundrels as those who constitute a of the late House of Representatives. It remains for them to rindicate their own dignity and the freedom of their choice, cording to the intention of the Constitution, and so give a death blow to the system which has so long superseded it. By taking this high ground, and making this bold stand, they would save the country, and immortalize their names in American history. All this is fair, oper, above-board. The People

are not fit to clect a President-they don't know enough-they are ignorant, corrupt, rowdy and rascally-and it is quite enough for them to be permitted to vote for such candidates for Electors as Dean Richmond, Cagger and Church, Hunt, Brooks and Duer, shall select for them. Being chosen, these Electors are to vote as they see fit, or (really) as the managers aforesaid shall decide to have them, without any regard to the wishes of the "vagabonds in the bar-room and the grogshop" whose votes they condescended to receive. All this must be immensely convenient and acceptable to the wireworkers, provided the "vaga-' bonds in the bar-room and the grog-shop" fall in with it. Bat those "vagabonds" have been so perverted and puffed up by the specious and flattering sophistry of one Tom Jefferson of pestilent memory, and have such absurd traditions about another arrant demagogue whose memory they cherish as Old Hickory, that we don't believe they will take kindly to the new doctrines so candidly set forth in the above manifesto. We feel certain that they will insist on having a word to say about the choice of a President, and will insist on knowing for whom the Electors are to vote before they vote to give those Electors the power they solicit.

to be paid to beir wishes after the election, they will itset on knowing a word or two before that interesting deremony is performed. If you doubt it, just wait and see!

THE LOGIC OF DE MOCRACY.

According to a standing arguagent of Douglas and his followers, the Republican party is sectional, because there are portions of the Union is which Republicans are not allowed to express their acutiments nor to vote for candidates who embody their principles. But how would a stumper for Douglasism be likely to fare in some parts of South Carolina, or even of Texas? How did H. V. Johnson fare when he attempted to advocate Douglasism at Macon in his own Georgia?

There is not a Republican neighborhood on earth in which a Pro-Slavery Democrat may not express his views and commend his candidates in perfect security and peace. There are towns in Vermont wherein nearly or quite every voter is a Republican; yet Bouglas or Yancey may visit those towns and speak his mind freely, assured of a respectful and quiet hearing from nearly the entire community. We do not fear the arguments of our adversaries, and we know that ideas are not to be overthrown by brickbats. Now see how Douglasism undertakes to answer us:

From The Ecanswille (Ind.) Journal.
ATTEMPT TO MUZZLE FREE SPEECH IN NEWBURGH

According to previous announcement, a Espablican mass meeting was held last night in Newburgh, Warrick County. A most infamous attempt was made by a few ruffians of that place to break it up. The time of writing this is late, and we can only

give a brief shetch of the proceedings on the occasion. We shall have something further to say in our next issue.

The Wide Awakes, to the number of about 250, accompanied by the Creacent City Band and Glee Club, chertered the Charley Bowen, and, starting at To'clock, arrived there about 9. The companies, on disembarking, formed into line and started for the place of speaking.

place of speaking.

They marched up State street to the intersection of Second, and halted in front of Phelps's corner. Immediately on landing they were met with taunts, epithets, and cries of "intersectiones," "Abolitionists," "John Brownites," "Osawatomies," and all such infamous slang, which was kept up all slong th ine of mural and at the stand. After music by the Band the Hou. H. W. Ellsworth was in

After music by the Band the Hon. H. W. Elisworth was in-treduced by James G. Jones, esq., and proceeded to make a caim, dispassionate speech half an hour long. The interruptions were so constant and so loud that many doubted whether he could brave it cut; but he did, and made a telling speech. The Glee Club then sung a song, and Mr. J. G. Jones arose to speak. He said he had heard cries of "woully head" and "negro equality." Such cries, said he, could only come from men who

were infinitely below the negroes.

Here the din became deafening. It proceeded from a small squad of ruffians, led by the Marshal of the town—a blood-thirsty miscreast named Sol. Koker. Peaceable attempts having been made to quiet the noise, a few of the Wide Awakes surrounded the ruffians in order to take them away. Koker and two others then drew platels, and Koker flourished a bowle-knife and deficit the peace makers. Suddenly he fired on the Wide Awakes, and then two other shots were fired. The first struck Mr. M. B. Suiter, a member of company G, Wide-Awakes, in the right shoulder, making a painful wound, but not serious. A portion of the Wide-Awakes receiled from this unexpected

attack, but soon railied and made a rush for the ruffians. One of the latter, named Bill Lee, was made to bite the dust. Koker fice toward the river, and, by dint of skillful dedging, narrowly escaped rough handling. During the melec, Mr. Stephen Sharp, a Wide-Awake, was struck in the bead with a stone and stunned for a short time. The affray at one time threatened serious reuits, but luckily no one was killed.

The meeting being over, the band played an enlivening tune

and the Wids-Awakes felt into line, and marched to the boat i perfect order. The gibes of the rowdies were but faintly heard. The Wide-Awakes, as they had done during the whole evening except when the speakers were interrupted, paid no attention to the insults thrown at them, but acted as respectable men should. They arrived at home about 12½ o'clock. Most of the citizens of Newburgh, and many of those from

the interior of the county present, were extremely mortifical over the disgrace which had fallen on their town and county. They owe it to themselves to, and we believe they will, see the outraged haw vindicated, and their town and county refleved, so fur as possible, from the diagrace resting on them. We regret very much to implicate any citizens of reputable name in this shameful interruption of a peaceful meeting; but it is well known, and can be proven by twenty or more witnesses.

that Capt. T. F. Bethell, formerly Representative from Warrick in the Legislature, and Nathan Pistt, President of the County Agricultural Society, both leaders of the Democracy, and heretofore regarded as order loving and respectable men, were prominent in disturbing the peace themselves, and instigating the ruf finns who attempted to commit murder in their attempt to stiffe free speech in a Free State.

We shall close by remarking that Koker is also a prominent Democrat, and is now the Democratic nomines for Coroner of Warrick County!

-Of course, when such things are done in a Free State, matters will be carried with a higher

hand in a Slave State. Mr. A. S. Thurneck, a German resident of Lexington, Missouri, dared to vote the Republican ticket at the late election, and to advise other German citizens to do so. He tells how he was dealt with for this in the following letter:

To the Editor of The St Louis Express.

Permit me lay before the people of this State a plain and true account of the outrageous attack made upon me and my family, in Lexington, for during to express an honest political opinion. In politics I am a Republican, and the people of Lex-ington—even my enemies—must admit that I am a peaceful, law-abiding citizen. In the late State election, I took part in the voting at Freedom township, where a large number of German voters reside, and on returning to my house, with my little boy walking by my side, I was set upon by Capt. Graber, the asso-ciate and right-hend man of Gen. Shields, who is the head of the Democratic party in Laf-yette County. By strennous efforts, I and him arrested. I was also arrested, for some reason or other, but, demanding a Jury, I was promptly acquitted. Capt. Gru-ber would not be tried by Jury—the Democratic Mayor was his friend—and he was let off with a fine of only \$5 instead of \$100. The Mayor then accompanied him, arm in arm, to a saloon, where the \$5 was raised by subscription, and where they held a riumphant spree.

After this occurrence, they determined to be avenged and per

scute me. On the night of the 20th, my house was set on fir and I only discovered the fames soon enough to save my wife and chi dreu from a fearful death. By great exertions of my friends and some firemen, the flames were put out. So this dark and infamous scheme did not succeed, and in and my family escaped cestruction. They were foiled, but their persecutions still followed me. Capt. Graber was egain at work, and attacked me for an article I wrote in The Chicago Staats Zeitung. In this ar-

ticle I said, among other things:

"But I find it rather practicable to confine myself in promulgating occurrences of this kind to other States and newspapers, to help in opening the eyes of the honest Democrate there, and then as much as I can to get papers from everywhere, for the purpose of distributing them here. I have already made several proselytes that way."

This was sufficient to invoke the vengeance of the mobocracy. A Committee of Democrats, consisting of John Reid (unsuccessful candidate for the State Senate), a drunken, fighting reque Curtis Wallace, a young man who is never sober, and never pay an honest debt; H. M. Bledsoe, the head captain of the ruffian in Kansas, and a lot of others of the same stripe. These fellows came to my house, and notified me to leave town at once. told them I would not do it, and drove the ruffians from my dwelling. They then called an "informal meeting" in the Bank, after which they issued the following circular, which was freely circulated:

To the Citizens of Lafayette County:

At an informal meeting this day convened in Lexington, it was Resolved, That circumstances have recently developed the fact that incendiates are in our midst, and the peace and quiet of our community in imminent peril.

The underrigued, a Committee appointed, invite you to assemble at the Cout House, on Monday sext, at 11 o'clock, a.m., to cander our necessities.

Geo. W. Baker, James Campbell, 'saac M. McGirk, James S. Lightner, R. N. Smith, John N. Carter, T. M. Ewing H. M. Biedoce, C. O. Wallace, Win, F. Walton, Win, Barns, John Schwalter, R. D. Harris, John Reld, John Catron, Win, Shields, Win, Limitek, Thos Himkle.

They also gave directions to have whisky given free at all the bar-rooms to those coming in from the country. Capt. Bledsoe and several ethers then came to my store to shoot me, but could not succeed. There was then a general excitement throughout Lexington—groups or every street corner. Several Union men Lexington-groups or every street corner. Several Union men then came to protect me and defend my life and the lives of my wife and family from the ruffians. They were kept at bay for some time. A number of friends and my wife urged me to leave. No rue could tell what was to follow, and, fearing my friends would lose their lives in my defense, and perhaps be overpow-ered, I left, under escort of a few brave men, who took me across the river in a skiff. I had to leave my wife, children, home and busicess in the hands of Wm. Morrison, a good and honest Union

man who has dared to exercise the rights guaranteed by the Constitution of our country. This is freedom of thought in Lexington, Missouri, a place named after the battle-field where the fathers of the Revolution fought for "Life, Liberty, and the "pursuit of happiness."

A. S. THURNECK.

—Where one man is treated thus, ten thousand

are awed into silence and submission by the natural fear that they may be: hence the boasted uniformity of the South. Nowhere will the election of Lincoln and and Hamlin be hailed with more profound though quiet gladness than by the million

BR'N GO UNUM, E PLUBIBUS BRAGE.

From The N. Y. Express, Au From The Rechester Using, at 18

New The Exp. see has just as much authority for "syling that the twenty-five Dougle." Elections on the State Union "loked will vote for bell and Everest, as The Thinning has for saying that the ten Sell and Everest, that here may a mailtain the ten Sell and Everest, the reorganization of puriles of Every intelligent man knows the nement of possible that neither statement would be true, and they know also that the tent statement would be true, and they know also that the thirty-five State Elector Ticket Is A CLEAN will vote as representatives of the thirty-five State Elector Ticket Is A CLEAN will vote as representatives of DOUGLAS TICKET. ITS DISTINCTIVE CHARACTER IS IN NO SENSU CHANGED BY THE AB-MISSION OFTHE NATION-AL ELECTORS but from the time for ward THEY ARB OF US, and form a part of the great downlant party of the future.

—Is it honest to seek rotes by such means? Are

-Is it honest to seek votes by such means? Are they honest men who, being nominated for Electors, conceal their purpose while rotes are se sought for them?

Mr. Washington Hunt is probably a believer in

luck, and trusts that good fortune will not desert him in his attempt to carry this Siste for Dauglas by a dishenorable trick. His faith rests probably on his early experience, as it was coly a happy accident that gave him the opportunity of become ing prominent as a politician. Mr. Hunt, as in well known, was a Democrat. It happened at a time when he was an obscure man that a nomination was to be made in his District for Congress. On a certain evening, when a Whig primary meeting was in session, the business of which was to nominate delegates to a Congressional Convention, some wags proposed, for the sake of annoying a candidate who expected the nomination, the name of Washington Hunt. What was meant as a joke was taken in earnest by a relative and some near friends of that gentleman, and delegates to the Convention were finally chosen who were known to be in his favor. Any one familiar with the proceedings of a primary meeting knows how such a thing may sometimes be done by two or three earnest men. Mr. Hunt was waited upon to know if he would accept such a nomination from the Whigs. He replied that he was known to be a Democrat, but he nevertheless would take the matter into consideration. The result of his reflections was a determination to accept the nomination if he could get it. He did get it, and was chosen, and was thenceforward, during his Congressional career, a Whig. With such antecedents, in the course of natural events, he came up as a candidate for Governor, and was choren to that office also. He returns now to his first love, a series of years of obscurity probably convincing him that he has no longer anything to hope for by continuing in the Opposition. A few weeks more will perhaps convince him that the tide which led to his political good fortune has ebbed forever.

THE JAPANESE ITEMS AT LAST. - We learn that the famous committee having in charge the reception of the Japapese Embassy will present to the Common Connell on Mosday night the items of the expenditure, amounting in all to \$105,000. We presume that the bills will pass both Boards, and be paid without much delay. The city has incurred the responsibility; and if the affair might have been done better for less money, it is the fault of the taxpayers, who suffer small politicians to monopolize the best places under the Municipal Govern-ment. So the affair may as well be settled without further grumbling, which has not reduced the amount one dollar. As for the items, they will be found vastly entertaining reading, al-though excessively dear.—[Heraid. The Herald makes any amount of noise about

Legislative and Municipal corruption; but whom it comes to the pinch it is perpetually backing down and slinking off in this sneaking, Bob Acres fashion. It is perfectly aware that the \$105,000 is a deliberate robbery-that the pretended items are merely cooked up to conceal that robbery so far as may be-that the account to be presented to-night is a Flemish one-that the Aldermen are stealing the public money under pretense of settling an account—yet it raises its voice in favor of paying the account without further murmur! Bat that will not, must not be done. We warn you, Messrs. Aldermen and Councilmen! that every one of you who votes this \$105,000, items or no items, will be marked and followed to the end of your political lives. We warn you, Mr. Mayor! that, if you approve this swindle, it will be laid up against you, and dealt out whenever you shall hereafter come before the People! We warn you, Mr. Controller! that you were elected to stop just such stealing as this, and if you have to go to prison to do it, you ought to go there joyfully. Let the the thieves get judgment and sell the public property if they dare! but woe to you, if you let them run their arms into the Treasury and take out this villainous \$105,000! If all beside fails, you should resign first.

The Union and Advertiser has some interesting reflections of a philosophical nature on the transformations which characterize our politics:

"Old party organizations have disappeared; others are fact "Old party organizations have disappeared; others are fast disappearing; and still others are undergoing a radical change of principles and character. New organizations, composed in part of men unaccustomed to act teacher, of men having different Presidential preferences, and even holding to different principles on political topics once prominent, but now subordinate to greater or more pressing issues, are now in process of formation.

-Let our cotemporary note the fact that the Republican party is no longer in process of formation, though it is constantly receiving important additions from the debris of the broken and dissolving factions around it. Representing, as it does, the vital ideas whose abandonment by the Demecratic party deprived it of all inward life; contending, as it does, for the opinions and doctrines of the Fathers of the Republic; and with the banner which is borne in the hand of its leader inscribed with the motte of Honest and Economical Government, this party seems destined not only to victory now, but to long life hereafter. Around the Republican standard must rally all truly democratic and progressive as well as all wisely conservative elements. It alone stands for the principles which lie at the foundation of our great Republican experiment; and by its triumph only can the peace and prosperity of the nation be easily and permanently secured.

The Express gets in a funny passion with the German voters because they don't swallow the Confusion electoral ticket, while they are ready enough to vote for Lincoln although among his supporters there are plenty of men who were formerly prominent members of the American party.

The difference between the two cases is great enough even for The Express to understand if its brains were clear. When the Confusion ticket was brought forward, the Germans were told at first that all the names on it were those of Douglas men; but now they are informed that part of them are Bell men, and if elected will vote for Bell. At this the Germans revolt, in the first place because of the attempt which has been made to cheat them; and in the second place because they are not willing to give any portion of their suffrages to Bell. As far as they are concerned, then, both the fusion and the imposture by which it was accounpanied have proved equally abortive.

On the other hand any names of former Americans which may be on the Lincoln ticket represent